



## A SHOE-FEAST For Fastidious SHOE-BUYERS.

The big PRE-THANKSGIVING SHOE SALE, inaugurated by us last week, made a great hit. It demonstrated to the thousands of intelligent Shoe-Buyers attracted by it the advantages of buying from a house devoting all its capital, energy, and the combined selling space of any five ordinary shoe stores EXCLUSIVELY TO SHOE-RETAILING.

For the next three days we have prepared a veritable feast of Sensational Prices for those in search of the very latest styles of high-grade Dress and Street Footwear.

The Following Prices to Prevail  
UNTIL CLOSING-TIME WEDNESDAY ONLY.

### Women's Guaranteed Patent Ideal Kid Boots..... \$2.87

Nearly 500 pairs of the prettiest and most stylish Patent Ideal Kid Boots we ever sold at \$2.50, and the same grades as sold by downtown dealers for \$3.

A printed guarantee goes with each pair, ensuring the purchaser a new pair FREE if uppers break before the first sole wears through.

### Women's Swell \$2.50 Evening Slippers..... \$1.87

Handsome Colonial Ties, Oxford Ties; also two and three-strap Sandals of Patent Kid material or direct Black Vel Kid with military, Cuban, or full Louis XV heels.

The Strap Sandals come plain or prettily beaded. All of them good \$2.50 values. Reduced for three days to \$1.87.

### Cork Sole Kid Boots..... \$1.90

250 pairs Women's \$2.50 hand-sewed welt fine Kid Boots and Laced Boots, with extension soles and invisible cork soles. Stylish and waterproof.

### Women's \$1.25 Evening Sandals. 95c

One, two, and three-strap dressy hand-sewed turn Sandals of Patent Leather, Black and White Kid. Sell regularly at \$1.25, and even at \$1.50, at other stores.

### Fur-bound Warm Juliets..... 75c

Good quality Black and Red Cloth Juliets, with hand-sewed flexible leather soles, and never sold before under 95c. All sizes for women and children.

### BIG SALE of MEN'S Elegant \$3.50 Enamels and Patent Leathers at \$2.85

Six up-to-date Fall Styles of fine hand-sewed welt Patent Calf Laced, Button and Gaiters, with single or double soles—also three stylish styles of very serviceable Enamel double-soled hand-made Bluchers and Laced Shoes. Any of them the best \$3.50 values you can buy.

SPECIAL UNTIL WEDNESDAY NIGHT ONLY..... \$2.85

FOR 3 DAYS (from 8:00 to 11:30 a. m. daily) to encourage early shopping.

10c.

Women's and Children's good quality lamb's wool soles.

16c.

Men's and Women's Black Cloth Cheviot Overgaiters.

39c.

Misses' and Children's lined Black Jersey Leggings.

69c.

Women's \$1 grade Crochet Worsted Bed-room Slippers, all colors.

95c.

Little Boys' \$1.50 Velvet and Tan Leather 8-buckle Leggings.

**Wm. Hahn & Co.'s** Cor. 7th and K Sts.  
1914 & 1916 Pa. Ave.  
Three Reliable Shoe Houses, 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

## DEATH MASKS OF FAMOUS MEN.

Cast of Washington and Other Great Americans.

WORK OF PROMINENT ARTISTS

Original Model of Features of the First President, Made in 1785. Now in Rome—Faces of the Dead Often Marred by Plaster.

There is a unique interest pertaining to casts taken from the faces of eminent persons during their lives or after death. It is said that a death-mask was made of the late President McKinley, and it is interesting to note that the features of George Washington have been thus preserved. Indeed, at least two plaster casts were taken from the living face of Washington. The first, by Joseph Wright, in 1783, was broken by the artist before it was set dry; and the subject absolutely refused to submit to the trying operation again. He must have changed his mind, for a second life-mask was taken from him by Houdon, the celebrated French sculptor, in 1785; from the latter cast was modeled the Houdon bust.

The original Houdon mask of Washington is now in a studio in Rome. Mr. Story has said that never, to his knowledge or belief, has a cast been made from the original which he owns. He examined the so-called cast in the Corcoran Gallery, in this city, and expressed himself as fully satisfied that, like all the other specimens in existence, it is of no value in itself, and was made from a worn-out copy of the bust.

A Friend of Franklin.

Paine, author of the "Age of Reason," was made after death by John Wesley Jarvis, who executed the bust of Paine now in the possession of the Historical Society of New York. Concerning this bust, Dr. Francis, in his "Old New York," wrote: "The plaster cast of the head and features of Paine, now preserved in the gallery of arts of the Historical Society, is remarkable for its fidelity to the original at the close of his life. Jarvis, the painter, then felt it his most successful work in that line of occupation, and I can confirm the opinion from my many opportunities of seeing Paine." He added that Jarvis said, "I shall secure him to a nicety if I am so fortunate as to get plaster enough for his caruncled nose."

Aaron Burr's Death Mask.

The cast of the face of Aaron Burr was made after death by an agent of Messrs. Fowler & Wells, whose present successors possess the original mold. The features of the remarkable adventurer are shortened in a marked degree by the absence of the teeth. Fowler, the photographer, said, on examining this cast, that "in Burr's distinctiveness, combativeness, firmness, and self-esteem were large, and amiable features." It is said to be, in fact, little known, that Burr and Hamilton, whom he killed, resembled each other in face and figure in a very marked degree, although Burr was a trifle taller. There was a life-cast made of the features of Burr, but its present whereabouts remain unknown; it was made by Turnerell, the Italian sculptor, for the latter's bust of Burr, and the subject made the following entry concerning it in his diary:

"Casting my eyes in the mirror, I observed a great purple mark on my nose; went up and washed and rubbed it all to no purpose. It was indelible. That cursed mark business has occasioned me. I believe the fellow used quicklime instead of plaster of Paris, for I felt a very unpleasant uretic of heat during the operation. I have been applying a dozen different applications to the nose, which have only inflamed it. How many curses have I heaped upon that Italian! \* \* \* At eleven went to Turnerell to sit. Relieved myself by abusing him for that nose disaster. \* \* \* He will make a beautiful, frightful thing (of the bust), but much like the original."

Lincoln's Trying Ordeal.

The features of Abraham Lincoln, in life and in death, are preserved in the National Museum, in two casts, the death-mask being in the original plaster, and the life-mask in bronze. Of the taking of the life-cast the following account is extant: Mr. Lincoln sat naturally in the chair during the operation, watching in a mirror every movement of the sculptor, as the plaster was put on without interference with the eyesight or with the breathing of the victim. When, at the end of an hour, the mold was ready for removal, it was in one piece, and contained both

of the ears—Mr. Lincoln himself bent his head forward and worked it off gradually and gently, without injury of any kind, notwithstanding the fact that it clung to the high cheekbones, and that a few hairs on his eyebrows and temples were pulled out by the roots with the plaster.

Cast of Webster and Calhoun were made in this city by Clark Mills from the living faces—Calhoun's in 1844; Webster's in 1849. An eminent phrenologist, upon examination of the cast of Webster, said: "A larger mass of brain, perhaps, never was and will be found in the upper and lateral portions of any man's forehead. Both in height and in breadth his forehead is prodigiously great." A Mr. Lawrence Hutton is in possession of the original mask from the face of Henry Clay. Clay's irregular and even homely features assumed a majesty and repose in death that gave to them a remarkable beauty.

The death-mask of Grant was made shortly after the decease of that eminent soldier. The mask of General Sherman was made after his death, under the direction of St. Gaudens, the well-known sculptor.

NO CLASH ON QUARANTINE.

General Sternberg Denies Certain Rumors of Differences.

General Sternberg said yesterday that he had made no recommendation about modifying the quarantine regulations in view of the demonstrated fact that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes. "I simply expressed my personal opinion to that effect," he continued, "but I did not speak for the War Department. There cannot possibly be a clash of authority between the War Department and the Treasury, because the War Department has nothing to do with the quarantine regulations. I have made no official recommendation on the subject of quarantine."

"I have no doubt that the present efficient Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service will give due consideration to the experimental evidence which has been recently presented by a board of medical surgeons, showing that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes, and that, when in his judgment, the present quarantine rules can be safely modified, he will be glad to go whatever is possible to make quarantine less of a burden upon individuals and commerce."

ENTITLED TO BE REIMBURSED.

Comptroller's Decision in Regard to the Use of Press Passes.

The Comptroller of the Treasury decided that an editor of a magazine who in that capacity has received from a railroad company a pass over its lines in return for advertising space in the magazine, and who in his capacity as an official of the United States Government uses this pass on official trips, is entitled to reimbursement from the Government for the amount which a ticket for the journey would have cost.

## COLORED WOMEN AS BREADWINNERS

Progress Made Since the Slaves' Shackles Fell.

MANY OF THEM IN BUSINESS.

Well-Known Names in the Field of Literature—Beginning of the Club Movement—The National Association and What It Stands For.

The general spirit of unrest among women who are breadwinners, as well as those who are more or less of the leisure class, to get away from the usual occupations to which they have been limited has shown itself among colored women to such an extent that thousands have aspired to get beyond the humble avocations in which slavery left them and participate in the general aggressive work characteristic of the women of today.

As a slave the colored woman was either a domestic or field hand, in which capacity the testimony is all in her favor for faithfulness and efficient service. When the race was emancipated to her hands fell not only the responsibility of establishing home life, which had hitherto not existed, but in most cases she was an equal breadwinner with the men of the race, often assuming entire support of large families wholly dependent upon her for shelter, food, and clothing.

The present generation of negroes have received their formative influences from these ex-slave mothers, and the remarkable fact is not that the criminal and vicious element of the race is so large, but that these untrained and unlettered mothers have produced a generation in which there are so many that are law-abiding, honest, and aspiring public citizens.

Fidelity to Home.

While the largest and best exhibition of negro womanhood has been and is still to be seen in her fidelity to the homes of her race, the members who have entered the various occupations requiring educational fitness or special preparation is a considerable element. Still the masses of colored women who are engaged in gainful occupations are to be found, outside of agriculture, in domestic service and the simple industries of laundries and dressmaking.

From the kitchen some have gone into special lines of cookery. Some of our best French cooks are American negro women. Many are in the bakery business. During the Paris Exposition of last year the Agricultural Department built a corn kitchen in which the negro ways of preparing the American corn for food, which is so entirely strange to all Europeans, were demonstrated by "Aunt Jemima," a Southern colored woman, taken from this country at the exhibition. Even the most exacting French pastry connoisseurs pronounced "Aunt Jemima's" pancakes something new and delicious to the French palate. So that it is to the credit of this colored woman that she is the first American to enter France, the source of that is dedicated in the culinary art, and teach them the luxury of the American pancake.

It is interesting to note, however, some examples of those who have been fortunate enough to enter higher fields of labor and others who are sufficiently removed from the hard struggle for existence to be able to be placed in the leisure class of society. Many have become typewriters and one of the large mercantile houses of Chicago has a negro woman for chief stenographer. Others are clerks, a young negro woman being demonstrator in a large departmental establishment in New York. Mrs. Whetzel, of St. Louis, is a well-known pianist, and the richest women of the race, conducts a large ice business. Several have become efficient nurses and a few are practicing physicians, dentists, while there are some lawyers, one a teacher in a law school.

Harriet Tubman's Work.

From the days of Harriet Tubman, who made nineteen visits to the South, bringing back to freedom over 400 slaves, she having been sent as a spy and scout for the army by the Governor of Massachusetts, and Sojourner Truth, the uneducated but witty, philosophical lecturer who gained the Northern ear to now, women of the race have been prominent in efforts to elevate the race.

The work of Jennie Deane at Manassas, Va., an uneducated woman who is so anxious to help educate her race that she has devoted her life to raising funds for the education of the colored people, is one of the secrets of the race's progress. This aid and encouragement work is a powerful stimulus to the negro youth.

In the public schools of the country over 21,000 colored women are employed as teachers, many as principals. In Boston Miss Maria Baldwin, principal of the Massachusetts School, is regarded as one of the best teachers of that section of advanced thought and method. Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, a member of the Washington School Board, who identifies herself with the interests of the negro's education, but she has taken rank among the most energetic and progressive members of the board, making her influence felt in everything for the betterment of our school system.

The young woman from Philadelphia, Jessie Fauset, who has just won honors at Cornell, standing first in Latin in third in Greek of the 125 who composed the scholarship, is one of the many colored girls to enter Northern colleges, there being graduates from Cornell, Vassar, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Oberlin, and others.

In the Field of Literature.

Though in literature none has equalled the productions of the slave girl, Phillis Wheatley, whose poems published in 1773 were so expert that her authorship had to be testified to by incredulous public, negro women are authors, magazine contributors, and newspaper writers. The works of Mrs. Frances Harper, of Philadelphia, show ambition and some literary merit, and there are many others who have written works of equal merit.

The name of Jennie Jackson may be forgotten, but few who ever heard her with the Jubilee Singers can forget her song. By such singers as Ella and Taylor Greenfield, the "Black Swan," Madame Selika Siseretta Jones, of the Cleveland (Ohio) girl, Lucie Lenoir, who is so favorably impressing Paris, the negro's musical ability has been prominently shown.

other American negro woman worthy of mention is Edmonia Lewis, a sculptor, now resident in Rome, Italy, who was patronized by Lord Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England.

Club work among colored women began between the years of 1890 and 1895. There had been clubs for study, self-culture, and social purposes, but organizations for rescue work, mothers' clubs, and the women's club on broad lines were begun. Later came the day nurseries and kindergartens. Until now there are business clubs, suffrage clubs, and all the others, negro women having over 300 clubs doing work along the same lines as other women.

Pioneer in the Club Idea.

Mrs. Ruffin, of Boston, who had not lived among the masses, but whose sympathies were alive to the needs of her race, was pioneer in the club movement. Associated with her were Mrs. B. K. Bruce and many others of the country. Mrs. B. T. Washington perhaps more than any of the others knew the real situation, for she had been in the "Black Belt" and seen the ignorance and poverty of the race and was in close touch with the women. Mrs. John F. Cook and other women organized into a league and began work here in Washington where we have an example of one of the best colored women's clubs.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Anna Murray kindergartens were established for colored children which were maintained till the work was taken up by the public schools. Now they have a day nursery where mothers who are compelled to work out can leave their little ones in safe keeping. Mrs. Thurman, of Michigan, and Mrs. Lawson, of this city, and others in the Women's Christian Temperance Union have entered into the broader club work, while in Louisiana Mrs. Joseph has taken up prison reform work.

There is a National Association of Colored Women which meets in convention every two years. One of these meetings a Western newspaper said: "There were gathered there from all parts of the country—North, South, East, and West—the negro women who are giving their lives and strength and brains to the uplifting of their race and they came together to talk it over. There were no diatribes about Wagnarian motives, no interpretations of Browning, not even a paper on Shakespeare, but instead there were earnest talks on grave problems that affect the colored people."

"There were women who handled the labor question in its relations to the colored people; other women who spoke of the effect of the convict lease system on child nature; other women who talked on the 'Jim Crow' and the lynch laws, of prison work, social purity and kindergartens, discussing these subjects not in a general way, but as each related to their race. It was that which made the convention unique among club women."

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who for six years was president of this national organization, is a woman versed in parliamentary law and a lecturer whose ability is recognized, as she is a course lecturer under the direction of the Chautauqua Lecture Bureau. These women have gone back and looked themselves by their clubs to their less fortunate sisters, adopting as their motto, "Lifting as We Climb."

THOMAS J. CALLOWAY.

CONTOVERSY NOT ENDED.

Army Ordnance Board Orders a Dis-

opening Gun Carriage.

The question of the value and utility of the disappearing gun carriage is likely to be engaged into by Congress at its approaching session, unless all present signs fall.

The gun carriage, which is the joint invention of General Buffington, the late Chief of Ordnance, and his successor in that office, General Crozier, has been relegated from the field of controversy for some time past by the fact that Secretary Root has kept in his desk two contrary reports without expressing any approval of either. The majority report's conclusions are adverse to the disappearing gun carriage, and this decision, which had the sanction of General Miles, was considered the final and effective ruling, until the subject should be revived for further review.

Recent developments, however, have caused considerable surprise among those who trusted secure in their view, and some enquiry into the matter by Congress is anticipated. It has just become known that, notwithstanding the action of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications against the system, the Ordnance Bureau has awarded a contract to the Midvale Steel Company for several of these gun carriages at a cost of \$1,500 each, or if the total of seven carriages are to be purchased, the total cost will not exceed \$24,450, or about \$4,700 each.

This award recalls the estimate furnished by the Ordnance Bureau in 1898. At that time the price of material was much higher than it is today, and the estimated cost of gun carriages was based on an emergency delivery incident to the condition of war. General Flagler, then Chief of Ordnance, reported to the Secretary of War that a 15-inch disappearing gun carriage could be built for from \$17,000 to \$22,000.

In view of this action by the Ordnance Department, just at the time that General Buffington retired, there is some adverse comment among army officers, and it is declared to be the intention of members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to again take up the subject at its next meeting, December 5, with a view to bringing the subject before Secretary Root for a final decision. General Crozier, the new Chief of Ordnance, will attend the meeting of the board then for the first time.

IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Many Appointments Made in the Interior Department.

Yesterday the following appointments were announced at the Department of the Interior:

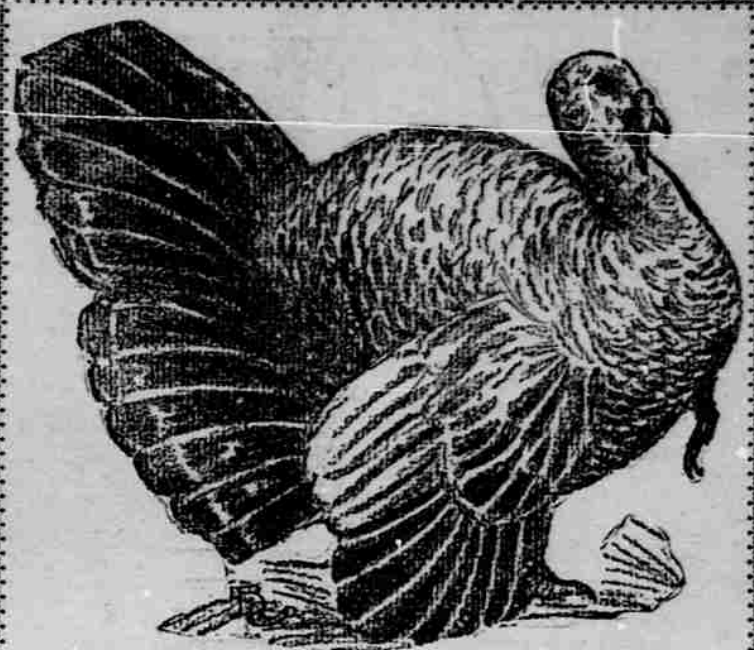
Indian Service—Appointments: William H. Code, of Arizona, a special agent to investigate irrigation on the Fort Hall, Idaho, and Southern Ute, Colorado, Indian reservations at \$13 per day; Jesse F. House, of Ohio, supervisor of Indian schools at \$1,500.

General Land Office—Appointments: Alvin D. Hathaway, copyist, at \$900; Frank L. Perkins, of Texas, assistant messenger, at \$720.

Provisions: James P. Casey, of Louisiana, clerk, \$1,200 to \$1,400; John P. Shadle, of Illinois, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Benjamin Irving, of Oregon, copyist, \$900 to clerk, \$1,500.

Patent Office—Appointments: Jesse E. Holliger, of Indiana, and Francis J. Seabolt, of Michigan, fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200; Arthur D. Cullis, of District of Columbia, messenger boy, at \$250.

Pension Office—Appointments: William T. Bannerman, of Wisconsin; Frank S. Becker, of Wisconsin; John W. Jones, of Missouri; Robert N. Faulkner, of California; Thaddeus P. Bell, of Georgia; Harry G. Purcell, of New Jersey; William J. Milne, of Minnesota; James E. Montague, of Minnesota, and Richard H. Garret, of Minnesota, copyists, at \$800. Promotions: Thomas D. Ingram, of Pennsylvania, clerk, \$1,600, to medical examiner, \$1,800; Charles G. Foster, of District of Columbia, copyist, \$800, to clerk, \$1,000. Resignations: Mrs. Nannie L. Davis, of North Carolina, and Miss Annie K. Prentiss, of South Carolina, clerks, at \$1,000.



## EXTRA! Our Thanksgiving Sale of Men's \$3.50 Patent Leather

Black Box Calf and Black Vici Kid Shoes will be continued for next week as long as the lot lasts—you may take your choice of these swell winter shoes for..... \$2.49

Crocker's Invincible Shoes.

For hunting and all outdoor winter sports—for Mail Carriers, Policemen, Street Car men, Our Invincible Shoe is the best protection against cold and dampness. Extra high cut, leather lined, cork filled sole—the most popular shoe in town at..... \$3.50

PARENTS are lavish in their praise of our Jeness Miller Box Calf Lace Shoe for children. Have the new low flat heel. Sizes 8 to 11 for \$1.50. Sizes 11½ to 2 for \$2.

CROCKER'S Shoes Shined Free, 939 Pa. Ave.

Cash—Walker & Burks, 1013-1015 Seventh St.—Credit

## YOUR FURNITURE FOR THANKSGIVING

CAN BE HAD FOR THE LITTLEST PRICES

...For Cash or Credit...

FREE To every customer visiting our new Stove Department we will present a handsome and useful present.

Carpets.

A good Ingrain Carpet, right off the roll. Can't be equaled elsewhere..... 25c

Oak Easels.

Actually 6½ feet high. Excellently made and finished; worth 75c..... 39c

Iron Beds.

Made with baked enameled coverings. The most durable bed for the money..... \$1.98

Book Racks.

Fine solid oak Book Rack, 2 feet wide, 5 feet high—French beveled plate glass, 6½ ft..... \$3.48

Costumers.

Well made, in Mahogany and Oak. Six pins, securely fastened..... 25c

Chairs.

Golden Oak Dining Chairs—braced arm and seat. Well worth \$1.25—4 for..... 98c

Book Racks.

Made of solid Oak, 3 feet wide, 5 feet high, and 3 folding shelves—4 for..... \$2.48

Hall Racks.

Made of Golden Oak, with beveled-edge mirror, worth every bit of \$5.50—4 for..... \$3.98

We Make, Lay, and Line All Carpets Free.

## WALKER & BURKS

1013-1015 Seventh St. N. W.

GEN. CORBIN'S WEDDING GIFT.

Army Officers in Philippines Donate a Silver Punch Bowl.

A punch bowl of massive proportions, suggestive of the splendor of the Far East, and engraved in unique fashion, arrived at the War Department yesterday from the Philippines as a wedding gift to Adjutant General and Mrs. Corbin.

The bowl is of solid silver, and is in two pieces—the frame with heavy base and the bowl proper. The latter is nearly two feet in diameter and of unusual depth. The lower side of the bowl is almost entirely covered with the names of the donors, who are officers of all ranks now serving in the Philippines.

The frame is adorned with four oblong pictures, representing typical scenes in the life of the inhabitants of the archipelago. These views are surrounded by headings and traceries of a highly ornamental design.

Army officers who have been in the Philippines said yesterday that the engraving was a very fine exemplification of the art of the islanders and of their general ability as silversmiths. The weight of the complete bowl is estimated at thirty-five pounds.

"The Young Colored American."

Roscoe C. M. Simmons, editor of the "Washington Record," will address the Second Baptist Lyceum today at 3:30 p. m. on "The Young Colored American." Time will be allowed for discussion. Mr. Simmons is a nephew of Booker T. Washington, and is a forcible and thoughtful speaker. A soprano solo will be rendered by Miss Nettie Murray, of St. Luke's P. E. choir, and Miss Della M. White will contribute a piano selection. The exercises will be held at the Second Baptist Church, on Third Street, between H and I Streets, and Mr. R. W. Thompson will preside.

Piano Perfection Personified

THE KNABE.

We Invite Your Personal Inspection of the New Styles of Grands and Uprights.

Wm. Knabe & Co., 1209 Pennsylvania Ave.